

Deciding the Loosely Guarded Fragment and Querying Its Horn Fragment Using Resolution

Sen Zheng Renate A. Schmidt

Department of Computer Science, University of Manchester

Aim

1. Deciding any set of loosely guarded formulas Σ .
2. Given a Boolean conjunctive query q , a set of Horn loosely guarded formulas Σ and a set of ground facts \mathcal{D} , apply resolution to decide $\Sigma \cup \mathcal{D} \models q$, by checking satisfiability of $\Sigma \cup \mathcal{D} \cup \neg q$.

The loosely guarded fragment (LGF):

- ▶ Can be decided in 2EXPTIME
- ▶ Extends the guarded fragment
- ▶ Extends *ALCHIO* and *K, D, S3, B*
- ▶ Horn LGF extends the guarded existential rules

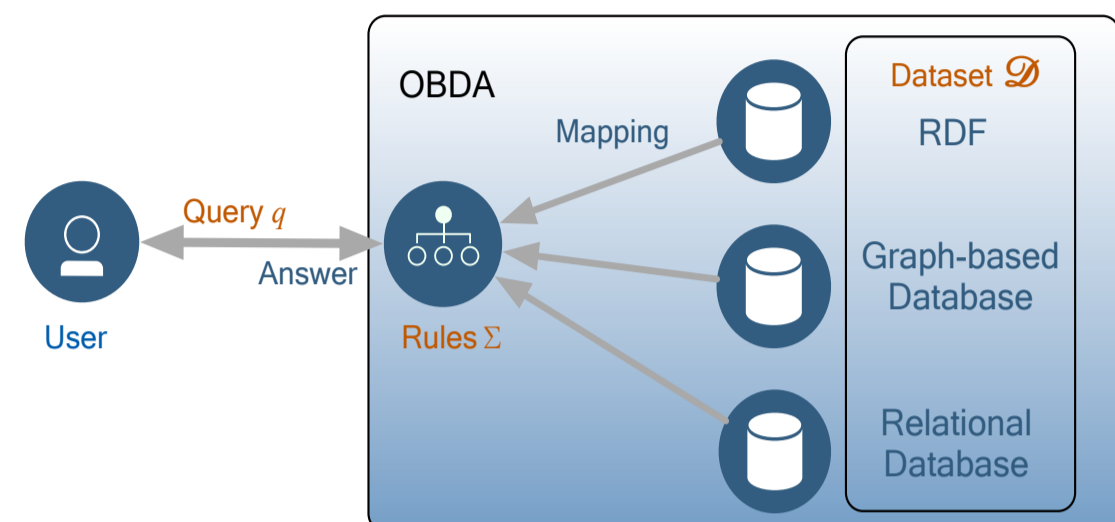
Boolean conjunctive queries (BCQs):

- ▶ Returns yes or no

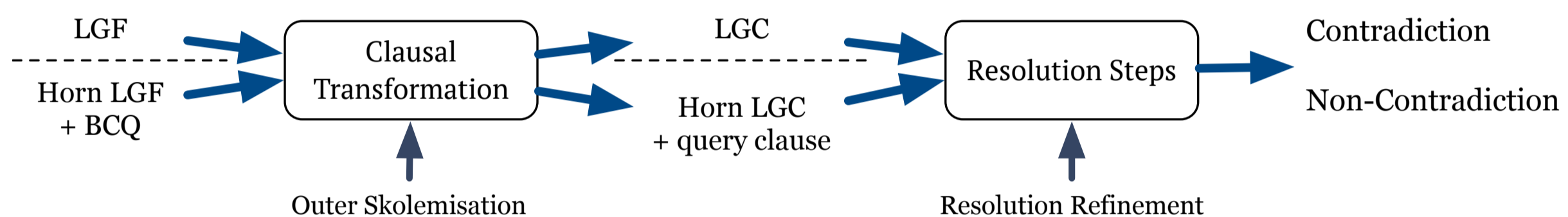
As yet no practical procedure to query Horn LGF.

Motivations

- ▶ Hyper-tree width queries are in LGF
- ▶ Query evaluation/entailment/containment
- ▶ Constraint-satisfaction/homomorphism problem
- ▶ Ontology-based data access (OBDA) systems



Decision Procedures



Clausal Transformation

Negate the BCQ.

$$\exists xyz(Axy \wedge Byz) \Rightarrow \neg Axy \vee \neg Byz.$$

Use *LGF-Trans*:

- ▶ Optimised structural transformation
- ▶ Prenex normal form
- ▶ Outer Skolemisation

$$\text{From } \forall xy(Axy \rightarrow \exists wBxw) \text{ to } \neg Axy \vee B(x, fxy)$$

Clausal Forms

Query clauses:

- ▶ Negative
- ▶ Only variables and constants

Loosely guarded clauses (LGC) C :

- ▶ (Horn), simple and weakly covering

- ▶ Each pair of variables in C co-occurs in a negative flat literal of C

Resolution Refinement

Use an admissible ordering with a precedence s.t. **function symbols** > **constants** > **predicate symbols**. Eligible literals L in a clause C is found by:

- 1 if C is ground then
- 2 | $L = \text{Maximal}(C)$
- 3 else if C has a negative compound literal L then
- 4 | $L = \text{Select}(C)$
- 5 else if C has positive compound terms then
- 6 | $L = \text{Maximal}(C)$
- 7 else
- 8 | $L = \text{SelectTop}(C)$

$\text{SelectTop}(C)$ is performed in two steps:

1. Select all negative literals in C , and
2. if C contains top variables, select negative literals in C containing top variables.

Results

In resolution steps, no variable depth increase occurs and no infinite length increase occurs.

1. *Query-Res* decides LGF.
2. *Query-Res* decides the problem of BCQ answering for Horn LGF.
3. *Query-Res* decides the problem of loosely guarded query and star/cloud query answering for LGF.

Examples

Example 1: Deciding LGCs

$$\begin{aligned} C_1 &= \boxed{\neg A_1xy} \vee \boxed{\neg A_2yz} \vee \boxed{\neg A_3zx} & C_2 &= A_3(x, fx)^* \vee \neg G_3x \\ C_3 &= A_2(fx, fx)^* \vee \neg G_2x & C_4 &= A_1(fx, x)^* \vee D(gx) \vee \neg G_1x \\ C_5 &= \boxed{\neg Dx} & C_6 &= G_1(fa)^* & C_7 &= G_3(fa)^* & C_8 &= G_2a^* \end{aligned}$$

Assume $f > g > a > A_1 > A_2 > A_3 > D > G_1 > G_2 > G_3$.

Start reasoning with C_1 . Applying resolution to C_1, C_2, C_3 and C_4 produces an mgu $\{x/ffx', y/ffx', z/ffx'\}$ to substitute variables in C_1 . Hence x is the top variable in C_1 . $\neg A_1xy$ and $\neg A_3zx$ in C_1 are selected. Applying resolution to C_1, C_2 and C_4 derives $C_9 = \neg A_2xx \vee D(gx)^* \vee \neg G_1x \vee \neg G_3x$. Applying resolution to C_9 and C_6 derives $C_{10} = \boxed{\neg A_2xx} \vee \boxed{\neg G_1x} \vee \boxed{\neg G_3x}$. x is the top variable in C_{10} . Apply resolution on C_3, C_6, C_7 and C_{10} derives $\boxed{\neg G_2a}$,

which derives \perp , by applying resolution with C_8 . Hence, the given set of LGCs is unsatisfiable.

Example 2: BCQ answering for Horn LGCs

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= \boxed{\neg A_1xy} \vee \boxed{\neg A_2yz} & C_1 &= A_1(fxy, x)^* \vee \neg G_1xy \\ C_2 &= A_2(gxy, x)^* \vee \neg G_2xy \end{aligned}$$

Q is the clausal form of a negated BCQ $q = \exists xyz(A_1xy \wedge A_2yz)$. Apply resolution to C_1, C_2 and Q derives $\neg G_1(gxy, y') \vee \neg G_2xy$, which is neither loosely guarded nor a query clause. Identifying that x is the top variable in Q , only $\neg A_1xy$ is selected in Q . Hence apply resolution to C_1 and Q derives $\boxed{\neg A_2xz} \vee \boxed{\neg G_1xy}$. Then the given set is satisfiable, thus the answer to the query q is no.

L^* means the maximal literal and \boxed{L} means the selected literals.